

SOL

SOLICITOUS, *adj.* [*solicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which causes anxiety; sometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before something to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *solicitous* of the opinion and censures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Tayl.*
Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not *solicitous* for the future. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon the fortifications. *Clarendon.*
In providing money for disbanding the armies, upon which they were marvelously *solicitous*, there arose a question. *Clarendon.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preservation of the laws, were *solicitous* to preserve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*
Laud attended on his majesty, which he would have been excused from, if that design had not been in view, to accomplish which he was *solicitous* for his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council sat, *solicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperor's tent. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Without sign of boast, or sign of joy,
Solicit us and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No man is *solicitous* about the event of that which he has in his power to dispose of. *Saut's Sermons.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleness, but you have been *solicitous* of my reputation, which is that of your kindness. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *solicitous* to know
Whether her child should reach old age or no,
Consults the sage Tiresias. *Addison.*

SOLICITOUSLY, *adv.* [*soliciteus*.] Anxiously; carefully.
The medical art being conversant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errors in it are to be *solicitously* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would surely have as *solicitously* promoted their learning, as ever he obstructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLICITUDE, *n. f.* [*solitude*, Latin.] Anxiety; carefulness.

In this, by comparison, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *solicitude* and outward shews, and publick ostentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the same *solicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *solicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLICITRESS, *n. f.* [*Feminine of solicitus*.] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the most earnest *solicitrices*, as well as the fairest; and nothing could be refused to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SOLID, *adj.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]

1. Not liquid; not fluid.
Land that ever burn'd
With *solid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense.
I hear his thund'ring voice resound,
And trampling feet that shake the *solid* ground. *Dryden.*

3. Having all the geometrical dimensions.
In a *solid* foot are 1728 *solid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

4. Strong; firm.
The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *solid* and majestic. *Addison.*

5. Sound; not weakly.
If persons devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *H. att's Impresment of the Mind.*

6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious.
This might satisfy sober and wise men, not with soft and specious words, but with pregnant and *solid* reasons. *K. Charles.*

The earth may of *solid* good contain
More plenty than the sun. *Milton.*

7. Not light; not superficial; erave; profound.
These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men; and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.*

SOLID, *n. f.* [*In physics*.] The part containing the fluids.
The first and most simple *solids* of our body are perhaps merely terrestrial, and incapable of any change or disease. *Arb.*

SOLIDITY, *n. f.* [*Soliditas*, Fr. *soliditas*, Lat. from *solus*.]

1. Fullness of matter; not hollowness.
Firmness; hardness; compactness; density.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *solidity*. *Locke.*

The stone itself, whether naked or invell'd with earth, is not by its *solidity* secured, but wash'd down. *Woodward.*

3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty.

The most known rules are placed in to beautiful alights, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, still more convinced of their truth and *solidity*. *Addison's Spectator.*

SOL

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *solidity* of his reasoning. *Prior.*

SOLIDLY, *adv.* [*from solid*.]

1. Firmly; densely; compactly.
2. Truly; on good grounds.

A complete brave man ought to know *solidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Disby.*

I look upon this as a sufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the subtlest atheist in the world *solidly* to answer; namely, that it is good to be sure. *South.*

SOLIDNESS, *n. f.* [*from solid*.] Solidity; firmness; density.
It beareth mislchance: the cause may be the closeness and *solidness* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unusual *solidness*, that it seems he intended to make a sacrifice to perpetuity, and to contend with the iron teeth of time. *Howell's Vocal Vesp.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS, *adj.* [*Solidus and ungula*, Latin.] Whole-hoofed.

It is set down by Aristotle and Pliny, that an horse and all *solidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reason. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SOLIFIDIAN, *n. f.* [*solus and fides*, Latin.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification.

It may be justly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the church of God, at which so many myriads of *solifidians* have stumbled, and fallen irreversibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hannand.*

SOLILOQUY, *n. f.* [*soliloquus*, Fr. *solus and loquor*, Lat.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself.

The whole poem is a *soliloquy*: Solomon is the person that speaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others say to him. *Prior.*

He finds no respite from his anxious grief,
Then seeks from his *soliloquy* relief. *Garrick's Dispensary.*

If I should own myself in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *soliloquy*. *Speclator.*

SOLIPED, *n. f.* [*solus and pedes*, Lat.] An animal whose feet are not cloven.

Solipeds, or firm footed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SOLITAIRE, *n. f.* [*solitaire*, French.]

1. A recluse; a hermit.
Often have I been going to take possession of tranquillity, when your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire*. *Pope.*

2. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY, *adv.* [*from solitarius*.] In solitude; with loneliness; without company.

How should that subtil *solitarily* by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same whereby others subsist with it. *Hester.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine hermits, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. *Mie. vii. 12.*

SOLITARINESS, *n. f.* [*from solitarius*.] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cause to blame the prince for sometimes hearing them: the blame-worthiness is, that to hear them he rather goes to *solitariness* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You subject yourself to *solitariness*, the fly enemy that doth most separate a man from well doing. *Shelton.*

At home in wholsome *solitariness*,
My piteous soul began the wretchedness
Of suitors at the court to mourn. *Dennis.*

SOLITARY, *adj.* [*solitarius*, French; *solitarius*, Latin.]

1. Living alone; not having company.
Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
Satan explores his *solitary* flight. *Milton.*

Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *solitary* life. *Dryden's Est.*

2. Retired; remote from company.
In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well; but in respect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakespeare.*

3. Gloomy; dismal.
Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *J. h.*

4. Single.
Nor did a *solitary* vengeance serve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldest son must be involved. *K. Charles.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences supporting their *solitary* instabilities. *Brown.*

SOLITARY, *n. f.* [*from the adjective*.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You describe so well your heremital state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a spring, or any of the accommodations that best a *solitary*. *Pope's Letter.*

SOLITUDE, *n. f.* [*solitudo*, French; *solitudo*, Latin.]

1. Lonely life; state of being alone.
It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that speech; whoever is delighted with *solitude*, is either a wild beast or a god. *W. h.*

SOL

What call'st thou *solitude*? Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command
To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *solitude*, and in that *solitude* are prepared for them. *Dryden.*

2. A lonely place; a desert.
Some skilful'y drieth their hops on a kel,
And some on a *sollo*, oft turning them wel. *Tusser.*

SOLLO, *n. f.* [*Italian*.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLLOMON'S LOAF, *n. f.* [*from Solomon*.] A plant.

SOLLOMON'S SEAL, *n. f.* [*polygenatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SOLLOUCE, *n. f.* [*sollice*, French; *sollicitum*, Latin.]

1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in Summer, or shortest in Winter.

2. It is taken of itself commonly for the Summer solstice.
The sun, ascending unto the northern signs, legetheth first a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *sollice* he increaseth, and by continuation increaseth the same even upon declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moist *sollices*, and Winters fair. *Mary's Virgil.*

SOLSTITIAL, *adj.* [*solstitial*, French; from *solstice*.]

1. Belonging to the solstice.
Observing the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *solstitial* points, by this observation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Happening at the solstice.
From the North to call
Decrepit Winter; from the South to bring
Solstitial Summer's heat. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

The fields labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solstitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

SOLUBLE, *adj.* [*from solvo*.] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, because it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, because it is not *soluble*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SOLUBLE, *adj.* [*solubilis*, Latin.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

Sugar is a *sol elessum*, being *soluble* in water and fusible in fire. *Arbutnot.*

SOLUBILITY, *n. f.* [*from soluble*.] Susceptiveness of separation of parts.

This cannot account for the indissoluble coherence of some bodies, and the fragility and *solubility* of others. *Glauco. Scelf.*

To SOLUTE, *v. a.* [*solvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

He would solve high dispute
With conjugal carrels. *Milton.*

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait,
When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal dispensations clear,
And make all wife and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

It is mere trifling to raise objections, merely for the sake of answering and *solving* them. *Watts.*

SOLVENT, *n. f.* [*from solvent*.] Ability to pay.

SOLVENT, *adj.* [*solvens*, Latin.]

1. Having the power to cause dissolution.
When dissolved in water, it is not by the eye distinguishable from the *solvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

2. Able to pay debts contracted.

SOLVING-GOOSE, *n. f.* A fowl.

A *solving-goose* is in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer, and somewhat pointed; his wings also much longer, being two yards over. *Greiv.*

A Scot, when from the gallows-tree let loose,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *solving-goose*. *Cleveland.*

SOLUTION, *n. f.* [*solution*, French; *solutio*, Latin.]

1. Dissolution; breach; disjunction; separation.
In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *separation* of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

2. Matter dissolved; that which contains anything dissolved.
Aretæus, to procure sleep, recommends a *solution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

When salt of Tartar for deliquium, poured into the *solutio* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more strongly by the salt of tartar than by the metal, and by the stronger attraction go from the metal to the salt of tartar? *Newton's Opt.*

3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.
Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *solution* can resolve. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
Till by their own perplexities involv'd
They ravel more, still less resolv'd,
But never find self-satisfying *solution*. *Milton's A. onistes.*

SOM

With hope and fear
The woman did the new *solution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury. *Dryden.*

And doubts.
This will instruct you to give a plainer *solution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *H. atts.*

SOLUTIVE, *adj.* [*from solvo*, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation.

Though it would not be so absterfve, opening, and *solutive* as mend, yet it will be more lenitive in sharp discafes. *Bacon.*

SOMATOLOGY, *n. f.* [*σμάξ and λόγος*.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME, *adj.* A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a substantive; as *game-some*. [*Jaam*, Dutch.]

SOME, *adj.* [*from sum*, Saxon; *sums*, Gothic; *sum*, Germ. *sum*, Danish; *sum*, *summing*, Dutch.]

1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity.
We landed some hundred men, where we found some fresh water. *Kaleigh.*

2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number.
Let me leave some of the folk that are with me. *Gen. xxxiii.*

First go with me some few of you, and see the place, and how it may be made convenient for you; and then I find for your sick. *Bacon.*

3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part.

Some to the shores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear advis'd;
But running from, all to destruction hie. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon as some have dream'd. *Milt.*
Your edicts some reclaim from sins,
But most your life and best example wins. *Dryden.*

4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others*.
It may be that the queen's treasure, in so great occasions of disbursements, is not always so ready; but being paid as it is, now *some*, and then *some*, it is no great impoverishment to her coffers. *Spenser on Ireland.*

5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural.

Being encountered with a strong storm *some* eight leagues to the westward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port.

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurcheth between two hills, a village of *some* eighty houses. *Carew.*

Old mens spirits visual, contrary to those of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at *some* good distance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Slove *some* good while, returned unto the king, then before Bulloigne. *Ac.*

The number slain on the rebels part were *some* two thousand. *Bacon.*

He bore away the prize to the admiration of *some* hundreds. *Addison.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they say,
Descend *some* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aside,
At night astronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *some* forty-three. *Prior.*

6. One; any without determining which.
The pilot of *some* small night founder'd skiff. *Milton.*

SOMEBODY, *n. f.* [*some and body*.]

1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined.
O that Sir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *somebody*. *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

Jesus said *somebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Lu. viii. 46.*

If there be a tacit league, it is against somewhat or *somebody*: who should they be? Is it against wild beasts? No. It is against such routs and shoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

We must draw in *somebody*, that may stand
Twixt us and danger. *Denham's Scylby.*

The hopes that what he has must come to *somebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. A person of consideration.
Theudas rose up, boasting himself to be *somebody*. *Acts v.*

SOMEBODY, *adv.* [*from somebody*.] In some degree. *Old-foote.*

Siker now I see thou speak'st of spite,
All for thou lackest *somebody* their delight. *Spenser.*

SOMERSAULT, *n. f.* [*Somersus* is the corruption. *Somme*, a beam, and *sault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a beam, and turns over his head.

SOMETHING, *adj.* [*some and thing*.] One way or other; I know not how.

The vesicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be swelled *somehow*, so as to shorten the length of every fibril. *Chyner.*

24 O SOMETHING.